

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, & TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1811.

[No. 1357.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.
The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.
The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Jessamine county, set April term, 1811.
Esther Kennedy, complainant,
vs.
James Kennedy, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
This day came the complainant by her counsel, and the defendant having failed to appear and answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said James Kennedy is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on motion of the complainant it is ordered that unless he do appear hereon on the 1st day of our next October term and file his plea, answer or demurrer to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper in this commonwealth as the law directs.

A Copy—Attest.
LESLIE Z. COMBS c. c.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Payette Circuit, ss. August Court, 1811.
Augustus Eastin, complainant,
vs.
Thomas Harris's heirs and Joseph R. Farrow's heirs and Representatives, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
The heirs of Thomas Harris, deceased, who are unknown to the complainant, & John Royster and Sally Royster his wife, late Sally Farrow, William Harris and Mary his wife, late Mary Farrow, Lucy Crouch, late Lucy Farrow—Florence and Judith his wife, late Judith Farrow, John Selman and Elizabeth his wife, and Bernard Farrow, having failed to appear and answer the complainant's bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear hereon and answer the complainant's bill on or before the first day of the next January term, the same shall be taken as confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public newspaper for eight weeks successively, according to law.

A Copy—Test.
RUBBARD B. SMITH, d. c. c. c.

IN AND OUT LOTS.

WILL be sold at vendue to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 20th day of November next, a number of **IN LOTS**, bounded on the west of high street and near the lower end—also, a number of **OUT LOTS**, binding on Woodford road, and in the limits of Lexington. Conditions and attention on the premises will be given by **THE PROPRIETOR**, Lexington, August 10, 1811. tds

Doctor McCall's Works
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Maccoun, Telford & Co.
And at the office of
The Kentucky Gazette,
Consisting of Sermons and Essays, Moral, Literary and Political in 2 vol. 8 vo.

The following short extract from Doctor Hollingshead's funeral discourse on the author, will serve to give the reader an idea of his character.

"With powers of mind equal to his piety and benevolence, he justly held a conspicuous place in the foremost rank of eminent and good men. He was a profound scholar, combining the wisdom of antiquity with the refinement of modern literature. In biblical learning, criticism and sacred history, he was excelled by none.

"As a preacher, the elegance of his manner, the perspicuity of his style, the abundant variety of his illustration, enforced by a manly and almost unrivalled eloquence at once charmed, convinced and instructed."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman of respectability, in this state, to the editor.

"I have just consulted, as far as time has permitted, Dr. McCall's mode of treating some subjects, and am exceedingly glad that such a work has found its way to this country at this time. There is indeed a beautiful simplicity of style, and remarkable perspicuity. I think his thoughts are happily expressed on the atonement, existence of moral evil, and the causes of infidelity, subjects of great importance in our day."

The above work may also be had at the office of the Reporter.

TAKEN UP by Wm. Fleming, living in Fleming county, on Fleming creek, one BAY MARE, 13 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, with a sub on her nose, with foal, appraised to \$15. Also by same, a BAY MARE with a blaze face, 14 hands and 3 high, 11 or 12 years old, 3 white feet, a knot on her right hind foot, appraised to \$20 the 13th of June, 1811.

John D. Fleming, j. p. c.

NOTICE.
I forewarn all persons against harbouring my wife Nancy, on my account, as she has long since absconded and I intend to pay none of her contracts.
WILLIAM WRAY.
Callatin County, Sept. 30th 1811. *31.

CLARKE COUNTY, s. t.
TAKEN UP by Thomas Wright, living in Boone's Creek, a yellow bay mare, off hind foot white, three years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus: O. 111111—Appraised to \$30 before me this 22d day of July, 1811.

Wm. M. MILLAN.

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I forewarn all persons against harbouring my wife Nancy, on my account, as she has long since absconded and I intend to pay none of her contracts.
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Wm. M. MILLAN.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RACES at the GREENVILLE SPRINGS near Harrodsburgh will commence on Wednesday the 23d of October.

FIRST DAY.

Three mile heats—for two thirds of the subscription;

SECOND DAY.

Two mile heats—for the remaining third of the subscription;

THIRD DAY.

One mile heats—for the entrance money of that and the two preceding days.

Free for any horse, mare, or gelding, running agreeable to the rules of the Lexington Jockey Club. The tract will be in complete order, and the money put up at the post. Gentlemen can be accommodated with private rooms for themselves, and good stables for their horses, with every attention paid, at all times, to make them comfortable.

J. P. WAGNON.

September 18th, 1811.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, is recommended

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract

of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using **LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir.

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmatic, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German

Corn Plaister,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky

(BY HER PARTICULAR APPOINTMENT)

At the stores of

Waldemard Mentelle,

Lexington, and

Dudley, Trigg & Dudley,

In Frankfort.

Partnership Dissolved and Partnership Formed.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of MORRISON, FISHER & SUTTON has been dissolved by mutual consent—and a new concern has been formed under the firm of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison, Fisher and Sutton will be settled by the present concern—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete & elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hard-

Ware and Queen's Ware,

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, at their store on Market street.

POWDER MILL.

HAVING PUT MY POWDER MILL

in complete order, I am ready to manufacture powder, from 7 to 25 degrees, being furnished 90lb. salt-petre, and 12 1/2 lb. brimstone of good quality, at the rate of one dollar to every degree. Merchants or others who wish to deal in that article, will find it their interest to apply to the subscriber, living about 1/2 miles from Lexington, near the Republican Meeting-house, Elkton.

ELIJAH FOLEY.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office Lexington on the 30th September, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A

Andrews James

Arvin Jemison

Arvin John

Alexander William

Allen Charles F.

Agard Benjamin

Austin Thomas

B

Beauchamp John

Blue David

Barker Leonard

Barker James

Bruce John

Buk David

Buford Abraham

Boyer Jacob

Buckner Peter

Butler Susanna

Bayley Robert

Ball Drusilla

Blackwell James

Ballard George

Barrow David

C

Clave Capt. Jacob

Conway Christopher

Cromwell Vincent

Crump Turner

Cochran Miss Ann

Campbell Alexander

Clay Henry C.

Clarke Micajah

Colker Solomon

Callen Robert

Carman John

Cully William

Clarkson Julius

Catlett Henry

Chipman Draper

Colbert Christopher

Crow John E.

D

Dunlap John

Davis Miss Eliza

Dandridge Wm.

Dougherty Saml.

Davis Stephen

Davidson Randolph jr.

E

Eads John

Elbert Henry D.

Emmes John

Edwards William

F

Frazer Joseph

Fookes Charles

G

Grimes Elijah

Gilmore James

Gibson James

Cordon William

Gore Benjamin

Goodwin James C.

H

Hicks Robert B.

Haness Miss Fanny

Hunnicut Joseph

House John

Herndon Nathaniel

Hallack Benjamin

Hill John

Hayden Joel H.

Hall Joshua

I

Johnston Edward H.

Johnson James W.

J

King Jacob

Knox William

Kilwell John

King William

L

Letchworth Joseph

Lafon Wm. & Thos.

Lambert Benjamin

Lanchar Joseph

Lucas Lydia

Lefort Kene

M

Morgan Nathan

Meeckin Samuel

Martelle Mr.

Marshall Robt.

Moriot James

Morrison Thos.

Minor Thomas

Martin Saml.

Morris Daniel

Martin James

M'Dowell James

M'Conathy Jacob

Moore Alexander

M'Veery Martha

M'Chreath Thos.

Mayfield Wm.

M'Donald George

M'Clone John

Mermont George

Moore Collin

N

Nelson John

Nisbitt John W. S.

Nimmonds William De

O

Obaham Moses

P

Predan Joshua

Powel Wm.

Price Andrew F.

Price Rev. John

Parrish Jonath.

Pool Christerial

Powel Abraham

Peacock Mary

Paul Peter

Philips Saml.

R

Robertson Dr. Wm.

Rumsey Thomas

Reynolds James M.

Redman Francis

Rankin Adam

Russell Col. Wm.

Rogers John

Smith John

Spink William

Sneets John

Stewart Arch'd.

Sandford Alfred

Sale Thos. F.

Smith Jacob

Simpson William

Steele Adam

Scott John

S

Sharrard Levin

Sally Mr.

Simpson Barnit

Springer Francis

Says Joseph

Stampen Jonathan

Subby Matthew

which interests only the future, we must give thanks to the Government which, not content with securing the happiness of the present generation, wishes also to guarantee the tranquillity of posterity, and controls thus even the most remote chances of fortune.

HARBOURS.

The same activity is displayed in the works of our harbours. At Antwerp the dam of the basin was taken away about the end of last year. Eighteen ships of the line, even three deckers, may be received and depart from it entirely armed. In the beginning of this year, two 80 gun ships have been coppered and fitted there. The improvements are continued with ardor. Before the end of September next, the basin will be able to contain thirty ships.

The ships of the line could only enter the basin of Flushing when disarmed. Its sluice has been dried up and inflated. People are employed to lower its road, as that twenty ships may enter this basin entirely armed. The keys that the English had overthrown, are re-established. Men are at work to rebuild the general Magazine, and are placed out of the reach of the bombs.

The first funds have been provided for the basin of Flessingue; its foundation is laying. Twenty ships of the line entirely armed will be able to depart from the basin in one single tide. It will be capable of containing more than forty.

The tide sluice of Ostend is terminated; it has done the greatest good to the harbour; that of Dunkirk will be in play at the end of the year; great advantages are expected from it for the digging of the pass. The sluice of Havre is completed; it is happy effects.

At Cherbourg, the expenses of the road are of two kinds. The object is, first, to raise the dyke above the level of low tides; this end will be attained this year; second, to establish forts at the extremities of the dikes, so as to defend the road. The fort of the centre has just been completed. The road being thus secured, there remained a harbour to be dug; this great undertaking is almost completed; thirty ships of the line will be safely accommodated in the basin and outer harbour. Already one ship which had been damaged by a sea accident has been able to enter the basin, and has refitted in it. The outer harbour and the basin will be finished in 1812; the ship yards and frames exist already. The works of Cherbourg alone require more than three millions a year.

All the ports of the second and third order are the object of more or less works; all are improved with great rapidity.

CANALS.

The canal of St. Quentin is completed; from the beginning of this year it has been enlivened with much navigation; it already influences the price of fuel and coal in the capital.

The canal of the North which unites the Rhine and the Scheldt, was one third executed, but the reunion of Holland having rendered it useless, that work has been suspended.

The canal Napoleon, which joins the Rhine to the Saone, will be finished in 4 years. Three millions a year are appropriated to it. The canal of Burgundy, which joins the Saone to the Seine, is progressing briskly. One million and five hundred thousand francs will be spent on it this year. The canal of Arles, which is to connect the Rhone with the port of Bouc, is one third executed; that which cuts the Peninsula of Brittany by joining the Rance to the Vilaine, is executing; the canal of Blarney, which joins Napoleonville to L'Orient, and which will one day stretch from Napoleonville to Brest, is almost completed. Several other canals of less importance are either terminated or in great forwardness.

ROADS.

By improving the roads distances are shortened. It is estimated that Turin has been approximated to Paris by 36 hours travel; to wit, 24 hours for the passage of Mount Cenis, and 12 hours for the new road of Maurienne. H. M. has decreed the establishment of a new road from Paris to Chambery through Tournus. That road, avoiding the mountains, will be shorter by eight hours; thus Turin will have been approximated to Paris by 44 hours, which makes almost half the distance.

Milan is brought nearer to Paris, by the road of Simplicio, by more than 50 hours march, in comparing the actual road to what existed ten years ago.

Bayonne and Spain have been brought nearer to Paris by 18 hours, through the causeway made on the sands of the heaths between Bordeaux and Bayonne.

Metz and Germany have been approximated 12 hours by the causeway built on the sands from Metz to Metz. Hamburg will next year be nearer more than 60 hours, by the causeway made through the sands from Maerlich to Wesel, and from Wesel to Hamburg; and this will be the first instance in history of soldiers of road having been made in the course of two years. Ten different troops of labourers are employed in it, and before the end of 1811, much more than half of that road will be finished. Amsterdam will likewise be approximated to Paris by 12 hours by the causeway on the sands from Antwerp to Amsterdam on which men are working at different points. New roads are opened from Spezzia to Parma; from Florence to Rimini, from Nice to Genoa.

All the councils general of the departments are vying in zeal to second the intentions of the Sovereign; and every where roads are opening to establish communications between the different points of the departments.

The building of several bridges is undertaken. Those of Bordeaux, Rouen, Avignon, on the Rhone, of Turin on the Po, are the most remarkable. Those of Bordeaux and Rouen, as well as that on the Durance, which was completed last year, were considered as impossible. A great number of other bridges are also finished.

WORKS OF PARIS.

The canal of the Ourcq and the distri-

bution of its waters in the different parts of Paris, are the object of 2,500,000 francs expense per year. In a few years these works will be completely finished. Already fifty fountains spread the waters of the Ourcq in the principal wards and markets of the capital. The water reaches and washes them continually. The Seine, Marne, Senna and Oise, are the object of considerable labours to improve their navigation. The cut of St. Maurice, which will be finished next year, will shorten the navigation of the Marne five leagues, and will afford water for numerous uses. The sluices established at Pont-de-l'Arche, at Varnon, &c. will facilitate the navigation of the Seine, and other sluices will prolong it as far as Troyes and Aube. The bridges of Choisy, Besons and Jena, facilitate the communications or concur to the embellishment of the capital.

The Louvre is finishing; they are pulling down that great number of houses that lie between the Louvre and the Tuilleries. A second gallery re-unites those two palaces.

Answer of the President to the Minister of the Interior and to the Counsellors of State, charged to present the Expense of the situation of the Empire.

The Legislative Body has heard with the most lively interest the Exposé that you have just presented to it of the prosperous situation of the Empire, and the faithful recital of all that the Government conceives and executes for the safety, happiness and glory of the State; until now we have been able to admire the genius at once capable to found a great empire and to give it the arts and laws which are to make it flourish; but a new spectacle presents itself before us; we see ancient and fatal barriers, which opposed the relations of the people disappear.

The interior commerce will no longer meet with those obstacles which suspended its course, and will not be stopped by vain inquietudes; the national wealth will enable to undertake every thing that is great and useful, and the zeal of government will be able to anticipate the wants of the people.

But such is the destiny of the most generous undertaking, that they spread all their benefits only in future generations, and that they are fully requited only by the gratitude of posterity. Our descendants will see commerce freed from the uncertainties of politics, and its fortune become independent from the vicissitudes of events.

An immense country which comprises all the climates and so many industrious nations is opened to its activity; it will neither fear the jealousy of the neighboring nations, nor the ravages of war; but in circulating in its numerous provinces, it will animate every species of industry, and will find in its bosom the artisan and consumer of all its produce; it is for this purpose that so many enterprises are formed and executed; the mountains are levelled, the rivers are no longer separated in their course, the distances are approximated, and magnificent monuments are rising to celebrate the memorable epochs. Our astonished descendants will learn that one and the same reign has seen commence and finish those prodigious works; and if their enjoyments are not to be mingled with any sacrifice, we shall at least have the advantage of having participated in the honour of those generous efforts, and of having rendered ourselves equally worthy of the glory of our age and of the gratitude of posterity.

Continuation of Extracts from Lord's papers, received at the office of the Morning Post, by the ship Magnet, from Liverpool.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Coin of the realm.

The following is the copy of a letter received, recently sent by a noble Peer to his tenants. It is, we understand, the notice alluded to by Earl Stanhope, on motion in the House of Lords.

Copy of a letter from Lord King to his tenants, 1811.

By lease, dated, 1802, you have agreed to pay the annual rent of — in good and lawful money of Great Britain. In consequence of the late depreciation of paper money, I can no longer accept any bank notes at their nominal value in payment or satisfaction of an old contract. I must therefore desire you to provide for the payment of your rent in legal coin of the realm; at the same time, having no other object than to receive payment of the real intrinsic value of the sum stipulated by agreement, and not being desirous of giving you unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to receive payment in either of the manners following, according to your option.

1st By the payment of guineas.

2d. If guineas cannot be procured, by a payment in Portugal gold coin, equal in weight to the number of guineas requisite to discharge the debt.

3d. By a payment in bank paper of a sum sufficient to purchase (at the present market price) the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent. The alteration of the value of paper money is estimated in this manner:

The price of gold in 1802, the year of your agreement, was 41. per oz.: the present market price is 41. 14s. arising from the diminished value of paper—in that proportion, an addition of 17l. 10s. per cent. will be required as the equivalent for the payment of the rent in paper.

(Signed) KING.

N. B. A power of re entry and ejectment is reserved by deed, in case of non-payment of rent due. No draft will be received.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Supplies of lead, gunpowder and other articles, have been sent to Russia, a measure which would not of course be adopted, had not the amicable disposition of Russia towards us been sufficiently ascertained. But before she concludes any formal arrangement with this country, it is probable she will adjust her differences with Turkey. For, as peace with this country would naturally be followed by war with France, she would not of course have the burden of war with two powers

on her shoulders at the same time. whether Turkey be spirited on by Bonaparte or not, it is natural to suppose she would take advantage of the desire of the court of St. Petersburg for peace, to rise in her demands. Wallachia and Moldavia were demanded by Russia, and refused by the Porte. Russia has since departed from her pretensions, and would content herself with one of these provinces: this has also been rejected, and it is probable that peace will be made on the statu quo ante bellum! The great stay and prop of Bonaparte in the cabinet of St. Petersburg, is underflood to be Romanzow, who is said to be on the point of being removed. Lauriston, the French minister, has struggled to keep him in, but in vain. The immediate consequence of his removal will, in the conviction of Bonaparte, be a total change in the Russian councils. Probably the Journal de l'Empire alluded to the consequence of Romanzow's dismissal, and meant also to show Bonaparte's spleen and contempt for the Emperor Alexander, when it is stated that "in other courts of Europe a change of ministry does not produce a change of system but with sovereigns of no character." The late paper which we have published to day though apparently directed against Spain and Portugal, has in reality, Russia for its object. Bonaparte wishes her to believe that there is no security in any alliance with Great Britain; but from the failure of his other attempts (the duke de Cadore's dispatch) and the decline of French influence at Petersburg, it is evident that his present hopes of success are extremely feeble. Hence that splenetic remark, that "in other courts of Europe a change of ministry does not produce a change of system but with sovereigns of no character."

It is said that Russia has assembled three lines of troops extending from Riga, on the right, to the river Dwina, on the left, comprising upwards of 300,000 men.

Provisions, ammunition, and other warlike stores, are said to have been got together in great abundance in this quarter; and certainly the preparations for hostility were never more active.

The emperor Alexander, it is added, neither desires assistance in men nor money from us; he wishes to restore the commercial intercourse between us; and he feels that by continuing to support Spain and Portugal, we shall render him the greatest possible service.

July 31.

Now that the advocates of assassination have failed in their attempts to inflame the minds of the people of this country their diabolical principles, they are endeavoring, by other means, as base as they are cowardly, to bring discredit upon Bonaparte and his government. With this view the *Courier* of last night took the lead in announcing to the public, what it was pleased to term, "a document of as much, perhaps of more importance than any that was ever submitted to the British people," and as to the authenticity of which it stated that "there can be no doubt." We allude to the pretended F. State paper, which bears the subscription of the Duke of Cadore, Bonaparte's Secretary for foreign affairs, in the year 1810. Could we suppose, for a moment that this document was genuine, we would have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most infamous libels upon the people of this country, that ever issued from any press. But, as we consider it an impudent and daring forgery, issued under the sanction of Ministers, to serve the vilest of purposes, we have no occasion to animadvert upon it in any other way, than as it enables us to expose the pitiful and base conduct of its authors. Although this very document appeared in an American paper of 22d June, which is in our possession, and a copy of which was received at the *Courier* office on the 24th inst. the proprietor of that journal was not able to discover its great importance to the British empire, until six days thereafter, that is, until the 30th of this month;—and then it is pompously ushered into the world as a document of more importance than any thing that was submitted to the British people!!! The fact is, the New York paper in which it appeared, did not venture to give it to the public as an authentic document. IN THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS IN ENGLAND THE ENGLISH MINISTRY ARE KNOWN TO HAVE ENGAGED WRITERS WHOM THEY PAY TO SUPPORT THEIR GOVERNMENT!!!—Aware of this, the publication of the document in question, was attended with all the circumstances of doubt and suspicion, which this fact naturally creates in the mind.

"If," said the American Editor, "this document be genuine," &c. &c. This is the language which no man, convinced of a fact, ever made use of. But the *Courier* would have us to believe, that the document is not only genuine, but actually been delivered to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, who sent it to his government; and that Alexander had communicated it to Mr. J. Q. Adams, the American Minister, at Petersburg, who transmitted copies of it to the U. States by which it obtained publicity. Where the *Courier* received this notable piece, of intelligence, we know not. But certain are we of this, that independent of the document containing internal evidence of its being a forgery, there never was a paper ushered into the world under more suspicious external circumstances than those which have accompanied its publication. That it will be proved in a short period to be a gross fabrication, we do not entertain the smallest doubt.

Statesman.

A meteoric stone of the weight of 15 pounds fell to the earth on the first of March, in the village of Kontghowsk, dependent on the town of Rome, in the government of Tschernigoff, in Russia, and making part of the domains of count Golovkin: its fall was preceded by three violent claps of thunder. When it was dug out of the depth of more than three feet, through a thick layer of ice, it filled with heat; it was remarked, that at the third clap of thunder there was an extraordinary explosion, with a loud hissing noise, and throwing out a great quantity of sparks.

COMETS.

The following is extracted from Ferguson's Astronomy, and may not be uninteresting at the present time.

"The comets are solid opaque bodies with long transparent trains or tails, issuing from that side which is turned away from the sun. They move about the sun in very eccentric ellipses; and are of much greater density than the earth; for some of them in every period are heated to such a degree, as would vitrify or dissipate any substance known to us. Sir Isaac Newton computed the heat of the Comet which appeared in the year 1680 when nearest the sun, to be two thousand times hotter than red hot iron."

It is believed that there are at least twenty-one Comets belonging to our system, moving in all sorts of directions, but the period of three only are known with any certainty. The first of these Comets appeared in the years 1531, 1697, 1782, 1858, and is expected to appear every 75th year afterwards. The second of them appeared in 1557 and 1661, and was expected to return in 1789, and every 129th year afterwards. The third having last appeared in 1680, and its period being no less than 575 years cannot return till the year 2255. This comet at its greatest distance is about eleven thousand two hundred millions of miles from the sun; and at its least distance from the sun's centre, which is 49,000 miles, is within less than a third part of the sun's semidiameter from his surface. In that part of its orbit which is nearest the sun, it flies with the amazing swiftness of eight hundred and eighty thousand miles in an hour; and the sun, as seen from it, appears a hundred degrees in breadth; consequently forty thousand times as large as he appears to us. The astonishing length that this comet runs out into empty space, suggests to our minds an idea of the vast distance between the sun and the nearest fixed stars, of whose attractions all the comets must keep clear, to return periodically and go round the sun."

None of the comets have threatened the earth with nearer appulse than that of 1680; for by calculation Dr. Halley found that Nov. 11th, 16. min. P. M. that comet was not above one semidiameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth. If the earth had been at that time in that part of her orbit nearest to that node of the comet through which it passed, their mutual gravitation must have caused a change in the plane of the orbit of the earth, and in the length of our year. Dr. Halley adds, that if so large a body, with so rapid a motion as that of this comet near its perihelion, were to strike against our earth, an event by no means impossible, the shock might reduce this beautiful frame to its original chaos."

[From the Boston Centinel, Sept. 14.]

THE COMET.

The Comet noticed in last Saturday's Centinel was seen for the first time in this place on Wednesday evening, but being obscured by clouds on this and the following evening it was not recognized as a Comet until Friday evening, when it was found by observation to be situated in latitude about 29 1-2 degrees N. and in longitude about 4 signs 25 degrees. It has since passed into the left hind leg of the Great Bear near the star marked 47 on Jones' new globes—travelling at the rate of about one degree a day, and nearly in the direction of the right hand of Boetes. The course it is taking will make it continue to appear higher above the horizon in the evening while the time of its rising remains nearly the same. The best time for observing it is in the morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, as the atmosphere is then not so much loaded with vapour, and as the Comet rises about half past 2, it has a considerable altitude before it is rendered faint by day light. At present the moon is some inconvenience.

In observing this object very little advantage is gained by the common telescope or even by those that are esteemed good. By the help of a night glass one may in some degree distinguish the solid body of the Comet from the surrounding atmosphere. Observing this Comet through a very good glass of this kind it was thought to have very much the color and apparent magnitude of Saturn, when seen by the naked eye. The atmosphere appears to have a diameter 12 or 15 times as great as that of the nucleus. The tail appears to separate into two branches and is very distinguishable through an extent of 7 or 8 degrees in length, and 3 in breadth.

Cambridge, Sept. 10th 1811

[From the New-Burton Herald, Sept. 13.]

THE COMET which is now travelling our hemisphere may be seen every clear morning and evening. It rises about half past eight o'clock in the evening. Its present situation may be readily found by the cluster of stars which are denominated the Clever, Plough, or Pointers, near the north pole star. The elongation of a line from the North thro' the South Pointer, will pass through or very near the Comet. Its appearance to the eye answers the description of comets in the books—that of cloudy flurs, emitting a dull light, and presenting no defined outline. Its present position, as to the earth, hinders its tail or blaze, from being seen. The hair (coma) surrounds the nucleus (head); but projects upwards more in length than from any other part. Its tail is now seen lengthwise; should it be in a situation to be seen sidewise the full length of the blaze will be apparent; but it will appear of different lengths in different situations. It apparently is on its retreat from the Sun into regions of space; and probably is the same seen some months since, having passed its perihelion. Anciently these sidereal erratics were held to be precursors of great calamities—revolutions, pestilence and wars. But philosophers of later years have ascertained their nature to be like that of the planets, parts of one harmonious whole. It is calculated there are about four hundred and fifty belonging to our solar system.

THE COMET.

Which is visible in the northern part of the heavens, a winter in the N. Y. H. Post of Sept. 7 thinks is the same which was observed from Chillicothe about the 14th of May last. "The progress then, says he, has been nearly from S. W. by N. to N. E. by N. and it has advanced in that direction about 70 degrees. It will probably disappear to the northward, and it is presumed will be seen above the horizon during the whole night before its total disappearance."

"On the 4th it was cloudy in the N. W. but knowing it would rise a little before 3 o'clock this morning, the writer of this article rose at 2 o'clock, and saw it very plainly in the N. E. according to his expectations. Astronomers who are provided with the necessary instruments, will, it is believed, have several months in which they can make observations, and to better advantage a few weeks hence, than at present."

Wilmington Del. Sept. 12.

A Comet of a singular aspect has lately made its appearance in the W. N. W. about 8 or 10 degrees above the horizon at 7 o'clock in the evening—but by 9 o'clock it is hardly perceptible. It appears to bear a N. E. easterly course from the sun—but the true bearing is not yet ascertained at Wilmington. It appears to be surrounded by a light or haze which projects in two different directions from it— which appear like two tails. It is certainly very remote at present—but will no doubt, at a future period, afford some speculation for the curious.

PROSTITUTION.

Of the American flag; its consequences, &c.

It has been lately asserted, that the Danish government had issued orders to its cruisers to bring in all vessels under the American flag. The Federal Republican ascribes this conduct to French influence. "The prompter of this nefarious business, (says the semi-official organ) is no doubt to be found at Paris." If he had said, that it had originated in i. e. been caused by Van Sander's forging factory in London, he would have been nearer the truth. It is notorious, that the British use our flag and our vessels to introduce their goods and produce into ports on the Baltic. It is also notorious, that American vessels frequently pass into the Baltic under British convoy. This association is contaminating, that prostitution is disgraceful. But, nevertheless, the Danish government does not order the condemnation of American vessels and cargoes; No; it orders the capture of all vessels under our flag; that flag which we suffered to be disgraced.—Denmark being at war with England, whose commerce she of course excludes, it became necessary to find out what lurked under the prostituted flag and simulated papers; to distinguish British from American; the smuggler from the fair trader. To these sources do we trace this new regulation. Though we agree, that the flag ought to cover the property, it must not be a debased, abused, prostituted flag, with sea-papers, &c. forged in London.

Let Americans peruse the following avowals of an English editor on this subject; and then ask their own hearts, whether it is strange that we are despised and insulted by every nation, seeing the gross contumely and wrong we have quietly endured from England since 1799?

From a London paper.

"When we hear the accusation of 'treacherous neutrals' daily made against the American nation, we ought at least to enquire whether it is just before we give it any credence. If, however, we assist her in obtaining this character and reap the advantages of the prostitution of her flag, we ought to be silent. It is an undoubted fact, and well known to all concerned in the Baltic trade, that most of the English ships which have gone to the north of Europe for two years past, have assumed the American flag, and taken simulated papers, by which they have been permitted to an entry. The general prevalence of this practice produced a seizure of the all ships under American colours, so that, in many instances, the neutral American merchant suffered. It was a subject of remonstrance by Russia, Denmark and Sweden, to the American consuls there, that their neutral flag was thus unfairly assumed by one of the belligerents. In these instances, therefore, we have no right to charge the Americans with bad faith, as the adventures were commenced and concluded by English merchants in England."

PLASTER OF PARIS.

We take the following paragraph from the Boston Centinel:

"We understand that several vessels with Plaster of Paris, have been seized in Boston harbor."

What—plaster of Paris contraband? Plaster of Paris comprehended among the articles not to be imported? Why? Ah! says some grave politician, it comes from the British dominions, and that's all—and here it would seem the matter was at an end—but

Within the last week a number of persons from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York have suddenly moved off for Boston—and what then, says the Quindunc? Nothing more than that they are all gone out to buy Plaster of Paris! Why Mr. E. has a large stock on hand, and I find it plenty, he's not gone. O no, nor is Mr. L. nor Mr. T.—but there's Mr. G. and Mr. R. and Mr. H. are all gone to Boston.

What Mr. G. of Third Street? Aye! why he's a merchant taylor—Yes, but he's gone to buy Plaster of Paris.

Then Mr. R. why he's a dry good merchant—He's gone to buy plaster of Paris at Boston for all that.

But what do you say of Mr. H. he deals principally in superfine woollen cloths.

Ha ha! ha ha! So you are a politician and have invented the coffee house three times a day for twenty years, (snowy days and giddy mornings, excepted) and you do not know that superfine woollens, and dry goods, and all the articles in

which merchant tailors deal, are nothing more nor less than plaster of Paris—You joke. No joke by the sound principles of steady habits, by the sacred canons of piety and patriotism as preached and professed by the mercantile part of the community, Plaster of Paris is neither more nor less than British manufactures, carefully packed in boxes and packages, over which is handsomely flowed a suitable quantity of gypsum, merely to cover the venture.

Such is the state of piety and patriotism in Boston, in light of Bunker's hill, on the spot where the first American blood was shed—in Boston, the shutting up of whose port electrified this continent and arrayed the twelve sister colonies in arms, when they had no direct interest in the transaction, and when they might have saved not merely millions of money, but thousands of precious lives by remitting neutral—In Boston all these glorious sacrifices, those signal acts of generous virtue, are forgotten—and Boston has become a *another Heligoland*—a shop for vending British slops, under the name of *Plaster of Paris*. Aurora.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.
For some time past it had been believed that goods to an immense amount had been smuggled into this city; but in so artful a manner as to baffle every effort of the Custom House to detect them;—the politeness of Mr. Porter, the deputy Collector of this port, has enabled us to say that dispatches, dated DOG-ISLAND, Sept. 2, states that Lieutenant Gregory, in Gun Boat No. 162, has come up with two French Privateers, having in tow a Spanish ship from Barcelona bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with brandy, Wine and Dry Goods which the privateer's people were smuggling on shore. On Lieut. Gregory's making dispositions to attack them they fired to the privateers, and attempted to burn the ship, but were not able to succeed. We are happy to learn that the Lieut. has seized the Spanish ship and the remainder of her cargo, and that he has found some of the privateers men in irons on board his vessel.

BRITISH INSOLENCE!!!
"The Crisis."—The brig Ruth, from Lisbon, arrived here, was fired at and brought to by a British sloop of war; and when within a short distance, a musket was fired, the ball from which passed very near the man at the helm.—The brig Telegraph, arrived here from Charleston, was fired at and brought to off Block-Island, and detained all night, by the frigate Guerriere, the commander of which enquired of capt. Bishop, whether Commodore Rodgers was hung? On receiving an answer in the negative, he informed capt. B. unless the commodore should be hung soon, that was the last bag of cotton he would be suffered to bring from Charleston—and that he expected 18 ships of war from England every hour, with orders to capture every American vessel they found on the ocean. (Prov. Pk.)

PARAGRAPHS FROM THE AURORA.
By letters which we puffets from correspondents at Paris—we learn that the coalition which was begun in August 1810, and formed during the last winter, was to consist of the following powers—Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Turkey, and England; it had been before agitated, and was on the very verge of consummation when Bernadotte was chosen crown prince of Sweden, but suspended on the failure of the efforts of Russia to avert that event.

It would be a curious phenomenon in human history and depravity, to see England and Denmark—Turkey and Russia—in a coalition against France—yet it is a fact that such a coalition was on the tapis, and the terms every thing but ratified, when the French emperor demanded answers of Russia to three questions—Would Russia enforce the continental system? What was the object of the Russian armaments? Will the emperor of Russia admit a French garrison into Riga, to complete the chain from thence to Altona, for the purpose of completely excluding British commerce?

To these questions Russia answered that she would not admit a French garrison into Riga.
Contemporaneous with this answer, the whole disposable force of Russia in contingency to the frontier, were ordered to march for Poland.

In these facts we find explained the mystery of the unusual inertness in the Spanish campaigns.

We may judge of the situation of Spain internally, from the fact, that although the French army which had occupied Leon, had joined the grand army under Marmont, on the Guadiana, king Joseph had no larger effort than 1200 men from the Pyrenees to Madrid, and that he passed through.

Another battle of Almanza will settle the destiny of Spain, and as in the war of the succession, convert the conquered into the most loyal subjects—we see it every day—we saw it in the Scots after the battle of Culloden—in the Irish after the massacres of 1797—in the loyalty of the English Tories to Wm. III. of England—we see it in our Tories of the revolution at home—Look at Bilton now, and compare it with Boston in 1775—human depravity is pretty uniform in all ages and nations, wherever it has found a suitable soil, and nutriment that is congenial.

The deposed king of Sweden's mission to England, has never been clearly explained; the recent advices from Europe, assert that his visit to Heligoland was to co-operate by means of an insurrection in Sweden, and that, like the hero of Dalmatia, he was to have put himself at the head of an army of peasants—the first rings of the peasants, however, were suppressed, and the rings at other points did not take place. The Danes were to have received Gustavus, but that intermeddling

fellow, *Marshall Ney*, took into his head to go all the way from Spain to Copenhagen, and his persuasive powers had been such, that poor Gustavus was not only abandoned, but suffered to be placed in a state of constraint.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations tumb'ring at his back."
LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 15, 1811.

Shall the United States raise and support A NAVY?

This question, it is said, is to be agitated at the next session of Congress. And whilst we conceive it our duty to give to the public our opinion on this subject, with republican boldness, never having hitherto ventured to support any position when convinced to the contrary, we hesitate not to declare publicly our sentiments on this occasion without even triumphantly claiming the privilege of exceptions to our present judgment.

Of what magnitude the proposed navy shall be, we are at a loss to learn from any thing which has yet been said; but were we to judge from the quarter which originated the question, we would suppose the proposition goes far as to build a navy sufficient to fight our way on the high seas. It is the object of those naval builders, we answer that we are decidedly opposed to a navy of this kind, for the following reasons:

Because to build such a navy requires a greater capital than the U. States commands, and we would be forced to accumulate a debt after the plan of the infamous Hamilton, which would operate as an eternal curse on the nation;

Because the support of such a navy would amount to more than the value of our commerce;

Because, no obstacle existing, it would take more than an hundred years to build a navy of this kind, (as it has the British;) during which time the British government, or the nation that chances to possess itself of the naval power of Britain, would seize upon our war vessels as fast as they would put to sea;

Because were it possible to possess ourselves of this navy, it would be the means of embroiling us in war with the world, as it has been with respect to England;

Because the real interest of this nation lies in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and a navy would give an overwhelming influence to the commercial interest;—and because from among an agricultural and domestic people, like the people of the U. States, it would be impossible to man this great navy unless we had recourse to the horrible system of the British, of impressing.

COMMUNICATION.
No phenomenon has excited greater speculation and conjecture in every period of the world, than Comets. Their singular and extraordinary appearances have at all times excited terror in weak minds; and the ignorant keep up a kind of tradition, that they are omens or forerunners of some dreadful calamity which will shortly visit the world after their appearance. Nor does absurd notions respecting them seem to be confined to the ignorant and illiterate alone, for Kepler, a very great genius, imagined comets to be monstrous and very uncommon animals, generated in celestial space, and who with the planets swarm round the sun by means of certain fins, acting on the ethereal fluid, in the same manner fishes swim in water. John Bodin, a man of great learning in France, maintained that comets "are spirits, which having lived on the earth innumerable ages, and being at last arrived on the confines of death, celebrate their last triumph, or are recalled to the firmament like shining stars—so much for the conjectures of weak and visionary minds.

Sir Isaac Newton who stands unparalleled in his researches into nature and philosophy, calculated the heat of a comet which appeared in 1680 to have been at least 2000 times more intense than red hot iron; and that its motion was more than 880,000 miles per hour. Dr. Hally speaking of this comet observes "That if so large a body with so rapid a motion as that of this comet were to strike against the earth, a thing by no means impossible, the shock might reduce this beautiful frame to its original chaos." Mr. Whiston (who from Mr. Flamsteed's measure of the apparent diameter of this comet, by which he estimated it to be ten times as large as the moon) attributes the deluge to its near approach to the earth, whereby the earth attracted from the comet's atmosphere, great part of the water of which the flood was composed. The same comet Mr. Whiston thought would probably come in contact with the earth in one of its revolutions when heated to an immense degree in its near approach to the sun, and become the cause of that great catastrophe, the general conflagration, foretold in the sacred writings, as well as from ancient tradition. But if the calculations with regard to this comet are correct, its return will not be before the year 2255, its period being 575 years; consequently the comet now to be seen cannot be it.

It has been supposed that the atmosphere of a comet extends to a distance from its body equal to the length of its tail; and that the tails of some comets, particularly that which appeared in 1680, have been said to measure upwards of 80 millions of miles, or a distance equal to that which the sun is from the earth. If this supposition is correct, such a comet passing between the earth and sun might possibly affect the temperature of our atmosphere, provided its atmosphere is a conductor of heat.

If the atmosphere of the present comet is estimated by the length of its tail, it cannot extend near to the atmosphere of the earth; consequently the late extraordinary hot weather for the season ought not to be attributed to its influence.

The course as well as the increased

motion of the comet now to be seen, are evidences that we are on the concave side of its orbit, and that it is approaching nearer to the earth; but its orbit lying so near parallel to the orbit of the earth, there is little danger they will come within each others influence at this revolution. Its present situation is between the head of Bores and the right knee of Hercules, and will in its course pass near Lyra about 20 days hence.

October 14, 1811.

We do not recollect on any occasion having courted a quarrel with any one, not even a "printer's quarrel;" but it has been our misfortune more than once to be complimented with scurrility and abuse by others. As we disclaim contests of this sort we shall not complain, come from what quarter they may—we dispense the abusive fulminations that have been levelled at us, and regret not that it so happens—nor shall we ever refrain an observation to avoid them. An honest difference of opinion may exist among honest men, but no opinion will ever be supported with scurrilous invective and indecent recrimination by any but the vulgar and unprincipled.

We observed lately in the "American Republic," that it was not the wish of our friend Humphrey ever to engage in personal altercations with his brother Editors—his readers can very well judge of the truth of this assertion, and we will entertain our own opinion of the sincerity with which it is made.

In the same paper, the editor congratulates his readers on the establishment of several independent newspapers in the state of late—and he appears particularly gratified at the partial success of the anti-instruction party at the late election in this country. Whilst we are bound by our respect for truth to admit the facts, (for nobody will deny that several federal presses have "sprung up" in this state since the arrival of Mr. Pope from the city of Washington) yet from their modality on this point, they will not thank Mr. Marshall for telling it. For the people in reflecting on the present and contemplating the future, cannot forget times that have been!

Mr. Marshall assumes to himself the glory of converting this state to Federalism—will not Mr. Pope, who is not ready to meet investigation until he has given his vote, contest it with him?

THE WHIG DEBATING SOCIETY will meet at John Keiser's Tavern on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock precisely, to discuss the following question: "Do Theatrical exhibitions injure public morals." The former question decided in the negative, almost unanimously.

COMMUNICATION.
MARRIED—On Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Ambrose Dudley, JOHN T. JOHNSON, Esq. of Scott County, to Miss SOPHIA LEWIS, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, of this county.

On Thursday, the 3d inst. the hon. GABRIEL SLAUGHTER, to Mrs. RHODES, of Scott County.

We observe by the last Nashville papers, that the fascinating orator, OGILVIE, was at that place, and intended to deliver an Oration on Duelling the 5th instant.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL will be elected by the Legislature of Tennessee, without opposition to the Senate of the United States, in the place of J. Whitefides, resigned.

On Wednesday evening last, SAMUEL H. DEARBORN, was again lodged in the jail of this place. Our readers will recollect that in April last he was sent on to further trial by an examining court, for killing Isaac Robinson, Esq.—After being in jail for about two months, he obtained bail, and made his escape. Upon the Governor's offering a reward of 500 dollars for his apprehension, Mr. Robert Perry, of Woodford county, pursued him, and overtook him, we understand, somewhere in Canada. His trial, it is expected, will come on the next Franklin circuit court, which will commence on Monday the 21st inst. Palladium.

The British King was alive on the 13th August—His mental malady was then such as excluded all expectation of his ever again swaying the regal sceptre.—But his constitution and bodily health did not give indication of a speedy dissolution. Bos. Cent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.
OCTOBER 8th, 1811.

MR. SHADRACH PENN,
SIR—You have again excited my indignation and contempt for your character, from that vulgar manner of expression which appears to characterize you from the gentleman; with a malicious heart and a lying tongue, you have been again instigated to that base art for which alone you can become notorious.—Now Shadrach, I want to give you your just merits. But I cannot do this without charging you with a willful lie, when you assert that I withdrew my first production with discontent and chagrin; you well know sir, that I willingly withdrew it, and that I afterwards, remained in your office a considerable time conversing with you in the most friendly manner. Why, I will ask, should I have been discontent? was there any compulsion for me to withdraw the piece? and had I not written to you that I would be responsible for it? why did you contradict yourself and tell a friend of mine that I withdrew the piece willingly? The fact is, I was not discontented, but it again appears you have a greater disposition for lying than for speaking truth. You gave me warning if I replied to your first remarks, that you would attack me in some other way than by writing. I then told you, that you were perfectly welcome, to choose your mode and I should be ready for you in any way; but here you have again fibbed and disappointed me—and after my charging you with a falsehood and ungentlemanly conduct, you have said, "Sir you are a liar!" You have made your brags and boasts, but you have not produced even as much as a mouse; nor do I dread the rebuke, or fear the corrective that you or your

clan of puppies can give to me or my conduct. You charge the Editor of the Gazette with making alterations in my remarks against you; but this you know to be a lie, and I can prove it so by the testimony of two or three, who read it before I handed it to Mr. Smith, who you know to be as clear of this charge as you are clear of speaking the truth. I would next reply to the pieces signed True American, and Neutral in your paper, did I not believe they were a part of the same rotten matter of which the Editorial remarks are composed. Those writers, in conjunction with their instrument or scholar, have been guilty of the most servile and mean conduct, and I would think it degrading in me to reply further to them or to you, who have thus borne the epithets I have attached to you, and which I conceive you so deservedly merit.

WARREN VILEY.
NEW GOODS.
JEREMIAH NEAVE,
HAS received and is now opening a general and handsome assortment of DRY GOODS.
Fashionable straw hats, bonnets & shoes
Ironmongery
Groceries
Glass, China and Crockery Ware
Cotton and Wool Cards
Paints
Stationary, &c. &c. &c.
COTTON, as usual.
All which will be sold on moderate terms.
Lex. Oct. 11. 43

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS we have procured a patent right for an improved plan of distilling spirituous liquors by means of steam through wood vessels without the trouble of doubling, and have been informed that an individual or individuals are selling out patent rights obtained, long since ours, for the above purposes, the public are hereby cautioned from purchasing, and individuals who sell without permission from us, shall be prosecuted rigidly, as we are the legal owners of the patent right.
Edw. West,
Saml. Brown,
Thos. West.
Lexington, Oct. 11, 1811. 43 3

Sale of Merino SHEEP.
FINDING it almost impossible to save my flock of sheep from the Dogs, they will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington, on the Russell's road, on a credit of six months, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst. at 12 o'clock. Negotiable endorsed paper will be required. The sheep are of several degrees of Merino blood.
Dant. Bradford.
Oct. 12.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS removed to Frankfort, and intends to resume his practice in the Superior courts.
James Hughes.
Frankfort, Oct. 7th, 1811

THEATRE.
On Saturday Evening, Oct. 19th,
Will be presented, the Rev. Mr. Miller's
Tragedy of
MAHOMET,
The Impostor.
Mahomet . . . Mr. Jones
Mirvan . . . Vos
Ali . . . Marsh
Alcanor . . . Huntington
Pharon . . . Douglas
Zaphna (a captive) . . . Kennedy
Palмира (a captive) . . . Mrs. Cipriani
To which will be added, a favorite laughable Farce of
THE WAGS OF WINDSOR.
Capt. Beaupard . . . Mr. Vos
Deputy Bull . . . Douglas
Caleb Quotem . . . Jones
Looney Macwoulter . . . Huntington
John Lump . . . Kennedy
Dubbs . . . Marsh
Grace Gaylove . . . Mrs. Cipriani
Lucy . . . Vos

Five Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED from the subscriber's employ on the night of the 1st inst. a negro fellow named FRANK, about 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, stout and well made, about 40 years of age, and a very cunning, artful fellow, well acquainted with house and farming work (he belongs to the estate of Edward Thomas dec.) had on a deep blue broad cloth coat much worn, also a light mixed cotton coat and pantaloons; with good shoes, a hat much worn also fundry other clothes and blankets. He is well acquainted in Frankfort, in this place and in the country. The above reward with all reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him.
Thomas Wallace.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1811.

SALE.
THE Subscriber having sold the plantation whereon he resides, he proposes on the 29th day of October, selling at public sale on a credit of twelve months, all the stock thereon, consisting of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;
Among the cattle are twelve fine Young Steers, fit for Beef, a number of fine Milch Cows, also, a Wagon, and number of Farming Utensils, together with the
Household & Kitchen Furniture.
ADAM WOODS, six miles below Lexington, on the Leestown road.
October 7th, 1811. 21

BLUE GRASS SEED,
THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present years' growth, at \$2 per bushel.
ALSO—5000 wt. of Salt-petred BACON.
ALSO—500 wt. of new Lard.
William Robertson.
July 12th, 1811—11.

By-Laws of the town of Lexington.
ton,
Passed 7th October, 1811.
Be it ordained, That if any slave shall be found within the limits of the town of Lexington, who hath hired his or her own time, or shall be hiring him or herself to any citizen of said town, it shall be the special duty of the watchmen to take said slaves and confine him, her or them in the jail of the county, and there to remain till their owner shall pay the fine imposed by the ordinance passed by the trustees of the town aforesaid on the 2d of May, 1811—also the prison charges of said slave; or until said slave shall be discharged by due course of law.
Be it further ordained, That if any free person shall hereafter fly any kite or suffer a kite to fall within any of the streets or roads within the limits of the town of Lexington, shall pay a fine not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars; and if any minor be guilty of a breach of the above ordinance, he shall be subject to the like fine, to be paid by his parent, guardian or master, recoverable before any justice of the peace within the town aforesaid (or county of Fayette) and if any slave shall be guilty of a breach of said ordinance, he or they so offending, shall receive any number of lashes not exceeding twenty, by order of any justice aforesaid.

Whereas numerous complaints have been made respecting the dangers the citizens and their children are in from the carelessness of drivers in suffering their horses, oxen and mules running away with their wagons, cars and other carriages,
Be it therefore ordained by the trustees of the town of Lexington, That every owner or employer who shall by their own or driver's carelessness, suffer his, her or their wagon, cart or other carriage to be run away with by horses, oxen or mules within the bounds of the town aforesaid, shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars, and not more than ten dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace for the town aforesaid, or the county of Fayette, subject to the order of the trustees aforesaid, for the use and benefit of the town aforesaid; and in case the driver of such wagon, cart or carriage as shall be run away with be a slave, he, she or they shall, on conviction thereof, before any of the aforesaid justices, by one or more legal witnesses, be subject to not less than ten nor more than twenty lashes on his, her or their bare back.

And it is further ordained, That if any wagoner who shall or may stop to feed his horses in any one of the streets of said town, except water street, or obstruct the passage of others, in any of the streets of said town, upon conviction before any justice of the peace for the county of Fayette by one or more witnesses, shall be fined not less than three dollars nor more than six dollars, for the use and benefit of the said town, and the said wagon and horses shall be liable for said fine.
Approved this 7th day of October, 1811.
ALEX^r. PARKER, Chm.

A LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles on the last day of September, 1811, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.
Thomas Alsop . . . John Higgins
Francis Ashley . . . Miss Sally Kearney 2
John Allen . . . William Kemp
Mrs. Wm. Alexander . . . William LaDon
Rev. John Andrews . . . Thomas LaDon
Peter B. Atwood . . . Joseph & Benj. Medical
Lewis Bowery . . . Joseph Medical
Jeremiah Buckley . . . Samuel Montgomery
To the C. Clerk . . . Miss Jane M'Connell
Richard Cole . . . Messrs Patrick & Wren
William Carain . . . Charles Bailey 3
Phenebas Clay . . . Cornelius Kiddle
William Campbell . . . George Robinson
George D. Cornish . . . Henry Spicer
Robert Dale . . . Benjamin Stevenson
Alex^r Dale . . . Lewis Sullivan 2
Maj. T. Davenport . . . Thomas Scroggins
Jeremiah Darnall . . . Sheriff of Woodford
Solomon Davis . . . Miss Mary Tarrant
Richard Dectum . . . Capt. Joseph T-Taylor
Abraham Ford . . . Tighman Weaver
Reuben Ford . . . Jeremiah Weaver
George Freeman . . . Joseph B. White
Spencer Gill . . . Edward Woods
Michael Harpor . . . Wm. Young
EDWARD F. VAWTER, P. M.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky
Lincoln circuit set August term, 1811,
Zachariah Tucker, Complainant,
AGAINST
Joseph Dillard, administrator of George Dillard, dec. defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having answered the complainant's bill, therefore on the motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February term of this court and answer the complainant's bill—or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forth with inserted in some authorised newspaper printed within this commonwealth, for eight weeks successively, pursuant to the act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. And it is further ordered, that this cause be continued until the next term of this court.
A Copy. Attest,
Thomas Helm, C. L. C. C.

Clarke County, set.
Taken up by Stephen Scobee, living on the waters of Stoner, near M'Kee's horse mill, one bay mare, four years old, 13 1/2 hands high, near hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder and buttock S—appraised to 12 dollars 50 cents.
BENJⁿ. J. TAUL, J. p. c. c.
August 15, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Mary M'Millin, living on lower Howard's creek, a sorrel mare with a blaze face, 14 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, had on a bell when taken up, no brands perceptible. The aforesaid mare formerly belonged to my husband, Robert M'Millin, dec. and was swapped by him to a Mr. Robertson in the fall 1810. Appraised to thirty dollars before me this 15th day of August, 1811.
Henry W. Calmes, J. p.

Jessamine county.
Taken up by David Hoover, living on Jessamine Creek about one mile below Bartley's mill, a bay horse with a hub tail, some scars on his side, about 7 years old, and about 14 hands high—Appraised to \$20 his 28th day of June, 1811.
JOHN MEICALE, J. p. c. c.

POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

H. BLISS.

Am! why was the tear form'd to flow,
O'er the anguish it cannot retrieve?
Or the sigh for the victim of woe,
When the means are two scant to relieve?

Must the bosom of sympathy mourn?
Must friendship and virtue repine?
Must the heart that is tender be torn,
When its passion is pure and divine?

Yes, pity must often befriend,
And the heart that has feelings must grieve,
When the hand is forc'd to extend,
And the wish is the all we can give.

But the heart that has wishes to bless,
Reflects the same pleasure that's given
And the tear that can drop at distress,
Is an *alm* that's accepted in heaven,
Hartford, 1811.

Improvement in Distillery.

In this country, notwithstanding all that has been said by the natives of Europe in denigration of the genius of its inhabitants, men have arisen and displayed, particularly in the arts of mechanism, an originality of invention and a power of intellect not frequently found among those who have called themselves there superiors. The various models in the patent office of this City will sufficiently manifest the inventive powers of the so much reviled inhabitants of America. By their industry and genius, labor has been facilitated and mechanism advanced to a degree unequalled in any other country in the world.

A discovery in the process of distillery has lately been made by Major Gamble, of the city of Washington which to distillers will be incalculably important. This invention is founded on the known properties of steam, which is used instead of fuel. To those acquainted with the power & efficacy of steam, its application to distillery will be acknowledged to be original and useful. Instead of copper the inventor uses wood, which in point of expense is also a consideration to many of no little importance. I have examined Major Gamble's invention with peculiar minuteness and accuracy, and can without hesitation declare it is infinitely preferable to any other with which I am acquainted, and will, when generally adopted, be found to be unequalled in cheapness and utility, and reflect no inconsiderable honor on its inventor.

Nat. Intel.

LONDON, June 3, half past 8 o'clock.

Mr. Sadler is this instant arrived in Cambridge in a chaise and four, the balloon packed on the top of it, and the flags streaming from the chaise window. His horses were taken from the vehicle, and he was dragged through the town amidst the acclamations of the people. His balloon alighted in a field near Stanstead, in Essex, 32 miles from Cambridge. He had been long before discerned by the inhabitants of that spot, and some labourers assisted his descent: some time elapsed before they could keep down the balloon. He met with no accident, and immediately went to Trinity Lodge to give an account of his aerial voyage, & thence entered the walks, where the company were still enjoying the fête. He was there received by a shake of the hand from the Bishop of Bristol, and by huzzas from the company, which made the welkin ring.

The account Mr. Sadler gives of his voyage is this: he ascended at fifteen minutes past two o'clock and lost sight of Trinity College entirely in three minutes and a half, when he entered a mass of clouds, through which the balloon continued ascending, and in 6 minutes more, was clear of the clouds. The observations which he made upon the clouds were, that from the time occupied in breaking through them, they must have been nearly one mile in thickness. The balloon still continued ascending, and in a few minutes he observed its shadow on the clouds, the balloon was then moving with great velocity, in a direction nearly east, still rising till about ten minutes past three o'clock. The barometer at this time was 13, the thermometer, 28. From the direction and velocity of the wind at the only time there was an opportunity of observing the progress of the balloon, Mr. Sadler was apprehensive that he should be carried to the sea coast; in consequence of this he began to evaporate the gas, to find out what part of the country he was in, and descended rapidly, but finding that the barometer fell, he threw out some ballast to moderate the descent, this occasioned an ascent for a short time, and shortly after Mr. Sadler descended. Mr. Sadler then observing, having reared the earth, that a small copse was at hand, in the direction the balloon was taking, judged it expedient to descend. The country around appeared, and was beautifully hid out with corn fields; and the balloon taking the ground at fifty minutes past 3 o'clock, at which time Mr. Mr. Sadler had been an hour and thirty minutes traversing the air. The balloon took the ground in the midst of a barley field, rebounded completely over it, and after dragging across a field, was for an instant arrested in its progress by a hedge. The shouts of the people were distinctly heard by Mr. Sadler, when at a considerable height, previous to his descent. In a minute or two after the descent, a man came up and assisted in endeavouring to secure the balloon, but the violence of the wind soon disengaged the car, which was dragged with the man to a great distance, until stopped by another hedge. The hoop then got entangled in a tree, the man holding on all the while. At this moment another man came up, and shortly after he was followed by a vast number of people, by whose assistance the balloon was secured, but not until it had received great damage. In the descent Mr. Sadler encountered a very severe squall.

When Mr. Sadler was on his return to Cambridge, the post chaise in which he was passed by the carriage of his highness the Chancellor, who immediately perceiving the Aeronaut, sent one of his servants after him, and Mr. Sadler directed the boys to turn round, got out of his chaise and paid the respects to his highness, who very condescendingly congratulated him on his safe voyage.

From the time the balloon was in progress, Mr. Sadler conceives he must have travelled upwards of 90 miles, having taken a course at first due south and then bore round to the eastward.

JULY 29.

Madame Blanchard, in one of her late ascents from Paris in a balloon was caught

in a storm of hail and rain, but notwithstanding, ascended so high that she was lost in clouds and whirlwinds, and did not alight from her balloon, near Versailles, till between 6 and 7 in the morning the day after she arose from Paris. In consequence of the prodigious height the balloon ascended, Madame Blanchard fainted, and continued insensible for some time. Her ascension occupied fourteen hours and a half.

LITERARY.

NOW READY FOR THE PRESS,
AND AS SOON AS AN ARRANGEMENT CAN
BE MADE WITH A PRINTER

Will commence the publication of a series of
Historical volumes, which when finished
will assume the title of

UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANISED,

An historical view of the world from the earliest records till the 19th century, with a particular reference to the state of society, literature, religion, and form of government, in the United States of America.

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

"Life is so short and time so valuable that it were happy for us if all great works were reduced to their quintessence." Sir William Jones.

"Præque ab origine mundi
Ad mea perpetuum deducit tempora carmen." Ovid.

The Asiatic part of this work contains a general view of the antediluvians—of the general deluge—of the re-settlement of the globe after that great event—of the primitive postdiluvian nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle of the world. Their various ramifications, revolutions, and of the general course of empire.

The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the piratical States, and the Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlements.

The European part contains the history of Greece and Rome from their origin to their dissolution—of the various nations which were conquered by them, and of the nations by which the Romans themselves were finally conquered, and of the nations which were formed from the fragments of the Roman empire, and the various revolutions of the latter, together with a general view of the nations which never were subjected to the Romans.

The American part contains a general history of the Western Continent, under the heads of Free, European, and Aboriginal or unconquered America. The first contains a history of the United States from their settlement as English colonies till the present time—the second of all parts dependent on Europe, and the third of all that are still owned by the Aborigines.

It is expected that the whole will be comprehended in 10 or 12 volumes of about 500 pages each—to be printed on good paper and with good types; and offered for sale, bound in boards for \$3 each volume, or half that sum for half volumes.

This work has been in contemplation upwards of forty years. The project of it was conceived in 1768 on reading the Universal History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by a Society of Gentlemen in England. The original idea of extracting the quintessence of that voluminous work, which contained the most complete system of history the world had then seen, has ever since been enlarging and improving by an attentive perusal of the histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and other modern authors—of the Asiatic researches—of the works of Sir William Jones, and other learned Orientalists—the publications of intelligent travellers who in the course of the last half century have explored almost every region of the globe. These collectively have thrown a blaze of light on countries comparatively unknown, and on portions both of ancient and modern history which were confused and obscure at the period when the writers of the Universal History published their invaluable work. The arrangement of materials collected from these sources commenced in the year 1780, when in consequence of the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton the author was suddenly released from a sea of business and sent as a prisoner of war to the British garrison then in St. Augustine, and there confined for eleven months, without any peculiar employment. Steady progress has been made for the last ten years in correcting and transcribing the work for publication.

The History of the United States is given at full length—that of foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each—its tendency to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the Greek and Latin Classics—and also in proportion to its connection with the United States, or as furnishing useful practical information to its citizens, or as the paternal soil of their ancestors.

Subscribers for the above received at this office.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkiron, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at r. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloths as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

THE STEAM MILL,

AT LEXINGTON,

IS NOW in complete operation. There is kept at the mill a constant supply of FLOUR, MEAL, SHORTS, CHOPED RYE, & BRAN.

At the following prices:—
SUPERFINE FLOUR at 22 cents the hundred.
CORN MEAL - - - 22 cents the bushel
CHOPED RYE - - - 42 cents the bushel
BRAN - - - - 84 cents the bushel
SHORTS - - - - 1 dollar per hundred.
WHEAT, CORN, & WOOD are bought at the Mill at market prices—and FLOUR, MEAL, &c. are exchanged for GRAIN.

JOHN H. MOATON,

September 23d, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,
from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF
Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late
Rev. DOCT^r M'CALLA,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols
Thomas's History of Printing in
America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress for the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.
Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with superb engravings.

Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare.
17 vols: calf gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.
Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Bollman on Banks.
Tucker's Blackstone

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES,
Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,



ACKNOWLEDGES

with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers & the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, viz.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 16th of May last, a likely

Negro fellow, named

NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age, 5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—his countenance is not a good one, but discovers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable large scar from a cut on the inside of one his feet (probably on the left) which extends from the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is dull of speech when under examination. He took with him a good wool hat and white linsey clothing. Any person who will apprehend the above negro, and bring him home, or secure him in any jail in this state, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges—if taken out of the state Twenty dollars reward will be given, with lawful expenses.

JOHN PEEBELS.

Montgomery county, Ky. near Mount Sterling. July 20th, 1811—tf.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale; viz.—

2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

1600 Acres

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky. 6m

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to this country, has brought on with him a fresh assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz.—

10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and furnitures

10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ginghams, mull, sprig, seeding and leno Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4 and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.

3 do. flush and pulicat handkerchiefs

3 do. dimities

2 do. cotton casimeres

1 trunk sattins, moles, twilled sarsnets, men's florintine, and 40 doz black and all coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs

3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted hosiery

1 trunk do. do. silk do. and pic nic, sleeves, gloves and mitts

1 trunk assorted sewing silks

3 cases Scotch threads

6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and corking, 100,000 W C needles

A choice selection of thread and cotton lace, thread, edgings and china, satin and sarsnet, plain, figured and brocaded ribbons, gulleons and ferrets

2 bales low priced plains

1 do. silk and cotton and woollen toillettes

4 do. double milled cassimeres, woollen cords and stockinet

6 do. 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings

12 bales India muslins, checks and handkerchiefs

30 chests imperial and young hyson teas

40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered into.

PAINTS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S

COMMISSION STORE.

White Lead Yellow Ochre

Red do. Spanish Brown

Rose Pink Prussian Blue

Vermillion Patent Yellow

Gum Copel Spirits Turpen-

Do. Mastic tine

Do. Shell Lac Venice do.

Do. Elastic Oil do.

Do. Arabic Amber do.

Lytherage Terra de Sienna

Sugar of Lead

SLATES, &c. &c.

W. MENDELLE.

Lexington, Sept. 2.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON

ON BAPTISM.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM^l. TROTTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice LAW in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wyatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

Taken

FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern, while living on Main street, a new bottle-green SURTOUT COAT; the person who took it, will be so good as to return it—tf

EDUCATION.

J. D. MANLEY

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the favours already conferred on him; respectfully informs them he intends to begin his EVENING SCHOOL on Monday, the 30th of this inst.

Main Street, Sept. 7th 1811. tf.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE FARMER'S

ALMANCK,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of July, a smart, likely, keen, active, sensible fellow, named DANIEL—about 18 years old, yellow complexion, bow-legged, heavy and well made, somewhat of a down look, tho' never embarrassed.—He was raised in Pulaski county by Mr. James Smith, and I think it probable he is in the neighborhood of Goose creek Salt Works or the Salt-Petre caves on Rockcastle. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or one half thereof if taken in the state.

LEWIS COLLINS.

Fayette county, August 26th, 1811. 6m

Brass Foundry.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Brass Founding Business

AT THEIR SHOP IN LEXINGTON, OPPOSITE THE BRANCH BANK.

WHERE they intend carrying it on in all its various branches. Having procured the best of workmen from New-York, they confidently hope, by their promptitude and attention, that they will give general satisfaction. They have constantly on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of

BRASS AND IRONS,

SHOVELS & TONGS,

DOOR KNOCKERS &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they will dispose of much lower than such articles have heretofore sold in the western country. All kinds of machinery, clock work, &c. cast on the shortest notice.

Still Cocks, Rivets &c. always on hand.

The highest price in cash will be given for

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

I. W. & Co. continue to carry on at the above place, the

SILVER PLATING AND SILVER-SMITH BUSINESS